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CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY

BRAILLE AND TALKING BOOK DEPARTMENT

Annual Report
1971

As we come to the end of another year there are many things to report but one thinks first of the people for whom the service exists, their individuality, their cry for mental stimulation, and their unbelievably variety. The staff is grateful to them for their confidence in the staff's interest and concern, and is understanding of their outraged sense of betrayal when something goes wrong, for both create the vital strands of communication between staff member and reader which make the service a living, organic fabric.

I. READERS

These readers are of every age, pre-school to centenarian, every kind of ability from a young slow learner who especially enjoys books for the youngest to a computer designer. In this year when so much attention has been focused on the elderly, we found that sixty percent of the newly registered readers were persons of sixty years and older. Many are active, others helpless. They telephone the library, sometimes long distance, to express their wishes. Many write and some send clippings about themselves. One such clipping was about a young, blind cornet player from Shelby who marches in the Ohio State University band. His college program is a full eighteen hour class load, and he wants to be a math teacher.

Their requests and comments are always thought provoking. Miss L. asked for short stories about California, for she was looking for a story to tell her Story League. Miss S. who was reading the last book she had on hand, phoned for more and commented that she was "reduced to the Roman Empire, educational but not inspiring". Mr. T. asked for the book, TOWARD UNDERSTANDING THE BIBLE. He explained,

"I am involved with a religious gang and if you will send me this book I won't seem so dumb to everybody."

Tom, in high school, has been looking for books on gangsters, the presidents, Spartacus, and the Jews in concentration camps. He reads both braille and talking books. Mrs. U., a psychiatric social worker in a ghetto area, now with multiple sclerosis, wants talking books to "keep my mind occupied and anxiety at a minimum". She said that she reads two books a week, is interested in almost everything, but loves wit, satire, but no sentimental religious philosophers. Mr. B. liked Morrison's OXFORD HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE so well that he gave a print copy to his grandson. Miss P. had recovered from a severe depression and surgery and wrote that she was ready to begin reading again, all set to begin the 1971 reading contest in her church. A daughter wrote of her ninety-two year old father who liked the biography of Patrick Henry, saying,

"It has given him something to talk about at his retirement home -- It was so well written and recorded that he became quite emotionally involved -- tears running down his face. Reading, learning and growing have always been a part of his life and since he can no longer see he has felt a great loss."

A wife said that talking books were a mental life-saver for her husband who had been an active out-of-doors sportsman. A retired clergyman wrote that it was "Refreshing to read Zane Grey again". Mrs. H. began reading in the hospital recuperating from a compound fracture. She had not read for two years.

Finally some readers are so enthusiastic they become very effective promoters of talking books. Several of them have written about their activities. One wrote a page for a December newsletter for multiple sclerosis patients. Another is active in the Knights of Columbus and spoke for talking books in a newspaper interview.

II. COOPERATION WITH LOCAL PUBLIC LIBRARIES

The striking increase in readers served during 1971 must surely be related to the promotion of talking books by local public libraries and other agencies. At the end of the year thirty-two public libraries in the northern half of Ohio had registered as demonstration centers. Their typical role is described in a letter from a reader in Alliance. Mrs. C. said,

"It was Miss Gretchen Obermiller who first made known to me this exciting possibility . . . It is impossible to express my gratitude for this service. And I am amazed with the promptness of your response, and rather overwhelmed when in three days time I received (1) catalogs and listings; (2) two packages of records; (3) a handsome and efficient record player. With the help of members of my family we put the whole thing into operation."

Other librarians have reported their activities to the regional library. Mrs. Dolly Gunderson of Willowick keeps in touch with new readers she has introduced to the service, feeling that their staff is a real help to them. Miss Florence Wendee, a former school teacher and retired librarian, is the go-between for the Worthington Public Library and a dozen individuals. She visits both private homes and convalescent centers. She takes large print books and helps with talking books. This service to the homebound was started by the Head Librarian, Mrs. Bernice Daniels.

Mrs. Nancy Warner, Acting Librarian of the Elyria Public Library, has promoted talking books through talks, newspaper publicity and "Project Aurora", a program in one section of Elyria testing house-to-house visiting to relate all library services to the individual needs of residents. Mrs. Marie Graves and a team of associates in the Akron Public Library give direct talking book service from the bookmobile, in hospitals and through their service to shut-ins.

In the Cleveland Public Library, librarians of the Hospitals Division arrange for talking books for many temporary readers; those undergoing eye surgery, patients in traction or badly burned.

The partnership with another Cleveland Public Library service, the Judd Fund Division's service to the homebound, is an important one. Many handicapped readers are served by this Division who are not eligible for talking books and read regular print. Others need large print, and the Judd Fund staff have been skillful in helping them make the transition to talking books. One remarkable woman, Mrs. John D. Watkins, became a Judd Fund reader twenty-five years ago. She

was a stimulating reader to librarians, a "treasured friend", to use her own term, and an expert at bobbin lace. In her last years she read talking books and died in January at the age of 101 years.

This participation in the talking book service by local public librarians, was stimulated in two 1971 meetings of the Ohio Library Association. The first was the Atwood Lake District meeting in April when Cleveland Public Library staff presented a program on "Service to Senior Citizens". This included a presentation of services to the blind and physically handicapped. Then at the Annual Conference of the Association in Cleveland, October 14-16, the Institutions Committee, chaired by Mrs. Marian Steffens, offered a program, "New Visibility in Services to the Institutionalized and Handicapped". Among the speakers were Mrs. Marie Graves, Akron Public Library, who spoke of services already mentioned, Mrs. Rachel Nelson of the Cleveland Heights-University Heights Public Library who described their "Taping Service for the Blind", and Miss Joan Schmutzler, Head of Project Aurora of the Elyria Public Library, "Locating the Homebound and Handicapped".

III. COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES

There were two outstanding new developments in the web of agency cooperation. The first was an Institute for professionals in the health and welfare agencies of Greater Cleveland, entitled "The Inner Dimension". It was presented by the Outreach Services of the Cleveland Public Library, headed by Miss Hilda Miller, and a copy of the program is in the appendix of this report. It included all Cleveland Public Library services to handicapped, homebound and institutionalized readers. It was a privilege to have two outside speakers in the presentation of the Braille and Talking Book Department, Mr. James Hahn, Assistant Chief for Reader Services of the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped of the Library of Congress, and Miss Patricia Stone, Coordinator of Children's Services for the Ohio Rehabilitation Commission and located at the Cleveland Society for the Blind.

The second, and one of the most significant developments of the year, was a change in the talking book machine distribution policy by the Bureau of Services for the Blind. Now that this Bureau and the Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation are both joined under the Rehabilitation Services Commission of the State of Ohio, it has become possible for the Bureau of Services for the Blind to issue machines to the physically handicapped as well as the blind. It is anticipated that agencies for the physically handicapped throughout the state will become increasingly active in certifying readers for talking books.

Consequently the Cleveland Regional Library, the state-wide title of the Braille and Talking Book Department, is now able to coordinate its talking book machine distribution activities with those of the Rehabilitation Services Commission so that there will henceforth be a unified inventory of all machines in the State, maintained by the RSC Talking Book Department headed by Mrs. Elizabeth H. Willson. In order to effect this the Regional Library has agreed to requisition new machines through Mrs. Willson and to supply a machine registration list of those already distributed by the Regional Library. This has been made possible because of the assurance given by the Rehabilitation Services Commission that the names of persons receiving machines through the Regional Library will be kept confidential and not used for referral for services they have not requested. On the

other hand the Regional Library is using the excellent application forms devised by Mrs. Elizabeth Willson and encouraging other libraries to do so as well. It is expected that this will lead to a closer relationship between all libraries and the Rehabilitation Services Commission with benefits to talking book readers who could benefit from other services of the Commission as well as the distribution of talking book machines. While machines will continue to be distributed by the agency which first receives a reader's application, it should mean more machines distributed by the Commission and a slackening of distribution by the Library. This would free time of the staff for other services. It is hoped that local public libraries will become more active in liaison with both services. The goal is for local libraries to take the talking book machines and the first books to the readers they have certified, introduce the library service while demonstrating the machine, and use this visit to establish a relationship between the reader and the local library that will continue. This will provide the greatly needed element of personal interchange that many talking book readers do not have under the present system. It could also be the seed from which the local public library's own distinctive service to handicapped readers in the local community could grow.

IV. NOTEWORTHY DEVELOPMENTS IN THE BASIC PROGRAM

1. The Cassette Service

The significance of the cassette is its potential for the future and the pleasure many readers have in using it. As one imaginative reader put it,

"It expands the audio enjoyment to the car, yard, travel, etc. It severs the umbilical cord of the disc machine and opens a new world of adventure."

Although the number of cassette books circulated grew from 2,201 in 1970 to 4,236 in 1971, its expansion will be fairly gradual despite the demand. There are two main reasons for this, of which the first is the state of the art. The technology is not yet reliable enough to ensure trouble-free cassette tape and equipment, and it would be foolish to expand too fast. Secondly it is a very expensive service compared to talking books; not only for materials and equipment, but in staff time to give the service; circulation work, inspecting and repairing cassettes all take more time, not to mention the duplication and processing of additional copies, and the cost of blank tape as well.

The attraction of the cassette in addition to portability is that the sound is not marred by scratches, and that additional copies may be duplicated or erased as the demand for a book swells and ebbs. Like open reel tapes, volunteer readers can record books not available from the Library of Congress making for a responsive service for both reader and librarian. And also for the librarian there is the magic of cancelling copies of books, that is erasing copies, without losing them irreparably. This will save space.

Library of Congress cassette playback machines are now available to certified readers from the regional libraries, but the supply is limited. They do not record, but instead play at two speeds: the familiar 1 7/8 inches per second, and the 15/16 of the future. At 15/16 ips one single c90 cassette will record three hours of reading. The issuing of cassette recorders has been discontinued.

The development of the Cleveland Regional Library cassette service will require the capability of duplicating cassettes. It is expected that the Library will purchase high speed duplicating equipment in 1972. This will be able to duplicate from cassette to cassette and from reel to cassette as well. Cassette masters are usually recorded on open reel tape since this gives better sound fidelity. In anticipation of this plan to duplicate tape two most generous gifts were received for blank cassette tape, one for \$500 and the other for \$1,000.

The focus of the Library of Congress cassette program is not yet clearly defined, since the demand for this service has been from so many directions. Because of this the State Library of Ohio, in cooperation with the Library of Congress, has set up a Cassette Research Project with Title IV-D funds, under the direction of Miss Genevieve Casey of Wayne State University. Both regional libraries in Ohio were asked to provide subjects for the study and to work with the Telephone Pioneers of America to organize the program to produce the data for Miss Casey. The purpose of the study is to test equipment, "listenability", ease of handling, reading interests and reader reaction.

The Cleveland Regional Library was asked to select 180 readers, giving a cross section of all readers. Some had used cassettes before, others had had talking books only, and a large group were completely new readers recruited for the project. Ages ranged from little children to elderly persons in retirement housing. Disabilities included persons who are legally blind, those with visual and physical handicaps and a few children with learning disabilities due to neurological malfunction. The Library set up the organization and secured the permission of the participants with the assistance of the Telephone Pioneers and library volunteers between November 15th and December 20th, a very heavy and exacting chunk of work to jam into year's end duties and the holiday season. The project itself will be carried out during the first half of 1972, so there will be "more later".

2. Volume of Service

The 37 percent increase in readers from 5,736 in 1970 to 7,845 in 1971 was caused by the growth in the talking book service. The number of deposit collections also grew from 161 to 207, and 1,704 individual readers were reported to have been served through them. Many agencies still do not keep good records of the people who have used talking books.

The circulation of books in all media also showed an increase from 242,728 in 1970 to 279,386 in 1971. This was the largest increase ever, 37,758. The circulation of talking book magazines alone was over 70,000.

This increase pushed the staff to the limit and caused some falling behind in service to readers. It has also made great demands upon the book collection. The supply of popular new titles is not sufficient to meet the demand for them. There have been many complaints from readers that their requests have been ignored. While the range and selection of talking book titles by the Library of Congress has been satisfactory on the whole, it is very important that many more copies of the books in demand be produced. The number should be doubled at least or even trebled. A procedure should be set up for having a second emergency run of a title promptly while the demand is insistent, rather than later when it is fading out.

Of the other services, Large Type gained somewhat, and Braille and Open Reel Tape lost in volume, but not significantly. The loss in Braille can be accounted for by the fact that Library of Congress Braille magazines are now being sent directly to readers rather than as part of the regional library service. As for tape, it is expected that open reel tape will be superseded by cassettes now that new cassette titles will be listed in TALKING BOOK TOPICS and open reel titles will not. A significant addition to the Braille reference collection was WEBSTER'S NEW WORLD DICTIONARY OF THE AMERICAN LANGUAGE.

V. ADMINISTRATION AND OPERATIONS

1. The reorganization of the Administrative structure of the Cleveland Public Library had its effect when the development and growth of the service was recognized by its reclassification as a separate department in its own right. Its title was changed by action of the Board of Trustees from Library for the Blind to the Braille and Talking Book Department. Its close relationship with the Hospital and Institutions Department will continue since both are under the umbrella of the Cleveland Public Library Outreach Services.

2. Special Grants

A generous grant from the Fox Foundation of \$0,960 was received to buy two Diebold files; one for the Braille Service and the other for Tape and Cassettes. This permitted a reorganization of floor space that simplified the shipping operations, made room for four more desks and increased the efficiency of the Braille and Tape Services very much. This generous assistance has been of great benefit and also made the work for the staff more convenient and comfortable.

Another banner event took place in March when the University Heights Women's club presented the Library with a check for \$400 to purchase or produce books in Braille or on tape for children and teenagers. They later gave an additional \$100.00 for large print magazines. The Library was also the beneficiary of a bequest from the estate of Clara L. Schaefer to improve service to the blind residents of Erie County.

3. The Computer Program

The computer program, inaugurated in 1970 and operated by the Data Processing Department, provides preaddressed mailing labels, printouts for circulation management and reader follow up, has worked smoothly and proved itself as the practical and reliable system that was hoped for. Since the Data Processing operations are to be transferred to mini-computers from the present tape system the program for the Braille and Talking Book Department will have to be rewritten by April 1, 1972. At the time this is done it is hoped that the potential for a completely computerized circulation system can be included. This offers the possibility of saving staff time by automating routine circulation operations, releasing time of staff for more personal contact with readers. A report of the Data Processing Requirements of the Braille and Talking Book Department for such a new system has been sent to the Supervisor of Technical Services of the Cleveland Public Library.

VI. STAFF AND VOLUNTEERS

If the meaning of the service is the readers, the corollary is that nothing would happen without staff. This has been a year of great achievement for them. The Cleveland Public Library austerity budget took no account of the inexorable growth of the work in the Braille and Talking Book Department. However the staff came through, kept the service moving somehow although they did fall behind and had to serve readers hurriedly. This degree of pressure can be borne for awhile but it is a relief to know that the Administration has recognized the need for more staff and three new positions will be added in 1972. The support of the Head of Outreach Services is greatly appreciated.

Additional problems were caused by the prolonged illness of two experienced staff members, however some substitute help was secured. The assistance of Miss Shirley Miller of the School Services Department during the summer vacation period and in December was also essential. Another problem was the turnover of shipping staff, however morale is high at the year's end with the promise of one of the most efficient and reliable group of young men the Department has had. This turnover brought one unexpected benefit, permission to employ substitutes from Manpower, Inc. This kept the operation going and continues to be helpful in times of illness or on peak load days after a three day holiday weekend. Other help came when the Cleveland Public Library Mail Room was organized, since the staff there took over the extra burden of special mailings.

A loyal volunteer corps continues to give invaluable aid. The tape service benefited from 360 hours contributed by Messrs. Marcellus Furlong, Stanley Seidman and Ray Christen. They are from the Telephone Pioneers of America and were joined in the fall by Mrs. Norma Ayers who came once a week to help with typing and registration work. She was also aided by Miss Gayle Weber from Dyke College. Miss Ruth Baldwin, a retired case worker, has assisted in evaluating volunteer recorded tape, and all the volunteers joined together to help set up the Cassette Research Project. Mrs. Madge Snyder continues to help with Braille correspondence when she is able, and the service of course depends heavily upon the organized volunteers of the Volunteer Braille Service of the American Red Cross and the Taping Service of the Cleveland Society for the Blind.

VII. FUTURE PLANS

The year 1971 was not only a year of expansion but also of preparation for what may become a new phase of service. The potential of computerized circulation procedures will relieve the staff from a treadmill atmosphere with individuals having more control in the planning of their work. A beginning was made last year when each talking book selector was given the responsibility of serving a special group of readers and communicating with them. In 1972 a program will be initiated to visit or call readers in Cuyahoga County. Closer contact will also be sought with residents of Erie County by using funds from the Schaefer Estate to enable them to call the Library collect by long distance telephone.

New staff members in 1972 will include one with special interest in children. Schools will be visited regularly and it is anticipated that the work with children will grow. While the service to blind children has been well established, there is great untapped potential in service to children with partial vision and learning disabilities.

Several Library of Congress policy changes will have a substantial effect. The direct mailing of talking book magazines to readers began in 1971 with SPORTS ILLUSTRATED. This trend will continue magazine by magazine. This will cause substantial loss in circulation even if the number of readers increases at the current rate. But the shipping of magazines is a very standardized operation and its loss will release staff for other duties.

Other new developments in the talking book service will include some talking book machines with speed controls. And most exciting of all is the plan that will make it possible for regional libraries to have talking books not only on discs, but also on tape that can be copied on cassettes, as staff and volunteer help permit. The promise of cassette service itself has already been discussed.

It was expected that the process of self study and accreditation would have been begun this year, but the crowding of events made this impossible. It will surely be sought in 1972.

The financial plight of the Braille and Talking Book Department was dealt with thoroughly in the 1970 report. It is hard to say whether the fact that this is a national as well as an Ohio problem is reassuring or discouraging. The promotion of talking books is taking place in every quarter, but a corresponding enthusiasm for creating public awareness and concern for the need for financial support of this same service is badly needed. The State Library itself is inadequately financed, and it is through this channel that State Aid funds are received. As a result of this promotion the Cleveland Public Library's share of the cost of operating the Regional Library is escalating. This is aggravated by the fact that the Library is reimbursed for expenses of the previous year, creating a situation similar to that of a growing boy having to wear last year's shoes.

Nevertheless, in spite of everything, the many new avenues for service that are opening up and the technical advances that are taking place fill the staff with a great sense of anticipation. There will be further expansion of course, but there will be enrichment of the service for readers and staff alike in the future.

Respectfully submitted,

Katherine Prescott, Regional Librarian
for the Blind and Physically Handicapped

CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY
OUTREACH SERVICES

THE INNER DIMENSION

A CONFERENCE TO ACQUAINT CONCERNED PERSONS WITH LIBRARY SERVICES
AVAILABLE TO THE VISUALLY AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, THE HOME-
BOUND, THE HOSPITALIZED AND THE INSTITUTIONALIZED

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1971
MAIN LIBRARY AUDITORIUM
325 SUPERIOR AVENUE



THE INNER DIMENSION

This conference has a two-fold purpose. We hope it will make workers with the physically and visually handicapped, the homebound, the hospitalized and the institutionalized more aware of the variety of services which Cleveland Public Library can deliver to their clients. By reinforcing our relationships with agencies with whom we have been cooperating and by reaching others, we trust we can be of benefit to qualified readers whom we may be missing and to those who may need us at a later date.

SCHEDULE

9:30-10:00	Registration and coffee Demonstration of talking book machines and reading aids - Displays of professional literature and patients' art	12:30-1:30	Luncheon
10:00-12:30	Hilda Miller, Head, Outreach Services Introduction Dr. Martin R. Sutler, Vice President, Cleveland Public Library Board of Trustees Welcome Clara E. Lucoli, Director of Professional Services The Inner Dimension: a Thirty Year Experience With Bibliotherapy Linda Hanson, Frances M. Peplowski and Jayce W. Smothers, Judd Fund Service to Shut-Ins Staff "So Those Who Cannot Walk May Read" Dorothy E. Fleak, Head, Hospital and Institutions Department The Public Library in the Hospital and Institution	1:30-4:00	Edna Pearl Moody, Head, Hospital Division Mary Kathleen McGraw, Highland View Hospital and John Hally, Sunny Acres Hospital Art Programs in Long-Term General Hospitals Katherine Prescott, Head, Braille and Talking Book Department James Hahn, Assistant Chief for Readers' Service, Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, The Library of Congress Library Service to the Handicapped, a National Overview Patricia Stane, Coordinator of Children's Services, Rehabilitation Services Commission Books, the Blind Child's Fifth Dimension Reading with Talking Book and Braille

CIRCULATION OF BOOKS AND MAGAZINES

		<u>Adult</u>	<u>Juvenile</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total 1971		268,259	11,128	279,386
1970		<u>233,064</u>	<u>9,664</u>	<u>242,728</u>
	Increase	35,194	1,464	36,658
Talking Books and	1971	243,993	9,404	253,477
Magazines	1970	<u>208,483</u>	<u>7,236</u>	<u>215,719</u>
	Increase	35,510	2,248	37,758
Braille Books and	1971	12,234	1,425	13,709
Magazines	1970	<u>14,513</u>	<u>2,348</u>	<u>16,861</u>
	Decrease	2,229	923	3,152
Open Reel Books and	1971	6,758	97	6,855
Magazines	1970	<u>7,122</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>7,186</u>
	Increase		33	
	Decrease	364		331
Cassette Tapes	1971	4,130	106	4,236
	1970	<u>2,197</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2,201</u>
	Increase	1,933	102	2,035
Large Type	1971	1,093	16	1,109
	1970	<u>749</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>749</u>
	Increase	344	16	360

READER REGISTRATION

New Readers	1,520
Cancellations	907
Talking Book Machines issued (Includes replacement & repair)	704

CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY

BRaille AND TALKING BOOK DEPARTMENT

Active borrowers during 1971 distributed by Counties in Ohio

BLIND READERS

Allen	61	Hardin	12	Paulding	7
Ashland	24	Harrison	12	Portage	67
Ashtabula	61	Henry	14	Putnam	33
Auglaize	23	Holmes	10	Richland	87
Belmont	40	Huron	31	Sandusky	31
Carroll	8	Jefferson	48	Seneca	51
Columbiana	63	Knox	24	Shelby	19
Champaign	13	Lake	135	Stark	212
Clark	12	Licking	87	Summit	307
Coshocton	17	Logan	22	Trumbull	109
Crawford	38	Lorain	185	Tuscarawas	59
Cuyahoga	1,531	Lucas	409	Union	13
Darke	20	Madison	7	Van Wert	13
Defiance	13	Mahoning	248	Wayne	48
Delaware	24	Marion	41	Williams	22
Erie	45	Medina	24	Wood	47
Franklin	707	Mercer	11	Wyandotte	33
Fulton	21	Miami	21	Out of District	4
Geauga	40	Morrow	14		
Guernsey	27	Muskingum	55	TOTAL	5,415
Hancock	29	Ottawa	17		

Total Blind..... 5,415
Total Visually Handicapped.... 1,443
Total Physically Handicapped . 987

GRAND TOTAL..... 7,845

HANDICAPPED READERS

I. VISUALLY HANDICAPPED

Allen	12	Hardin	3	Ottawa	7
Ashtabula	4	Harrison	1	Portage	51
Auglaize	7	Henry	3	Putnam	1
Belmont	4	Holmes	1	Richland	38
Columbiana	11	Huron	4	Sandusky	3
Champaign	1	Jefferson	3	Seneca	14
Clark	6	Knox	3	Shelby	3
Coshocton	3	Lake	37	Stark	44
Crawford	1	Licking	25	Summit	84
Cuyahoga	504	Lorain	80	Trumbull	29
Defiance	1	Lucas	50	Tuscarawas	5
Delaware	1	Mahoning	46	Union	2
Erie	4	Marion	6	Van Wert	6
Franklin	260	Medina	5	Wayne	11
Fulton	5	Mercer	7	Williams	3
Geauga	11	Miami	2	Wood	12
Guernsey	4	Morrow	3	Wyandotte	5
Hancock	4	Muskingum	3	TOTAL	1,443

II. PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

Allen	4	Hancock	5	Paulding	1
Ashland	4	Henry	3	Portage	21
Ashtabula	1	Huron	1	Putnam	6
Auglaize	2	Jefferson	3	Richland	36
Belmont	5	Knox	5	Sandusky	2
Columbiana	6	Lake	20	Seneca	28
Champaign	1	Licking	8	Shelby	1
Clark	22	Logan	1	Stark	139
Crawford	2	Lorain	53	Summit	114
Cuyahoga	224	Lucas	26	Trumbull	28
Darke	6	Mahoning	28	Tuscarawas	1
Delaware	1	Marion	6	Union	1
Erie	2	Medina	4	Van Wert	6
Franklin	117	Mercer	8	Wayne	7
Fulton	2	Morrow	1	Williams	1
Geauga	6	Muskingum	3	Wood	1
Guernsey	2	Ottawa	9	Wyandotte	3
				TOTAL	987